

MILAN EXCHANGE.

W. A. WARD, Editor and Publisher.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

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ADVERTISING RATES.

| SPACE. | One Week. | Two Weeks. | Three Weeks. | One Month. | Two Months. | Three Months. | Four Months. | Five Months. | Six Months. | Seven Months. | Eight Months. | Nine Months. | One Year. |
|---------------|-----------|------------|--------------|------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|-----------|
| One inch. | 1.00 | 1.50 | 2.00 | 2.50 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 7.00 | 8.00 | 9.00 | 10.00 | 11.00 | 12.00 |
| Two inches. | 2.00 | 3.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 12.00 | 14.00 | 16.00 | 18.00 | 20.00 | 22.00 | 24.00 |
| Three inches. | 3.00 | 4.50 | 6.00 | 7.50 | 12.00 | 15.00 | 18.00 | 21.00 | 24.00 | 27.00 | 30.00 | 33.00 | 36.00 |
| Four inches. | 4.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 16.00 | 20.00 | 24.00 | 28.00 | 32.00 | 36.00 | 40.00 | 44.00 | 48.00 |
| Five inches. | 5.00 | 7.50 | 10.00 | 12.50 | 20.00 | 25.00 | 30.00 | 35.00 | 40.00 | 45.00 | 50.00 | 55.00 | 60.00 |
| Six inches. | 6.00 | 9.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 | 24.00 | 30.00 | 36.00 | 42.00 | 48.00 | 54.00 | 60.00 | 66.00 | 72.00 |
| Seven inches. | 7.00 | 10.50 | 14.00 | 17.50 | 28.00 | 35.00 | 42.00 | 49.00 | 56.00 | 63.00 | 70.00 | 77.00 | 84.00 |
| Eight inches. | 8.00 | 12.00 | 16.00 | 20.00 | 32.00 | 40.00 | 48.00 | 56.00 | 64.00 | 72.00 | 80.00 | 88.00 | 96.00 |
| Nine inches. | 9.00 | 13.50 | 18.00 | 22.50 | 36.00 | 45.00 | 54.00 | 63.00 | 72.00 | 81.00 | 90.00 | 99.00 | 108.00 |
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THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1874.

The habit seems to be growing common to hang criminals in public now-a-days. During the past few weeks we have seen accounts of disgraceful spectacles of this kind in different sections of the country. A negro was executed at Nashville last Friday, and the papers state there were 10,000 persons present. While the body was suspended a train passed, frightening a horse attached to a wagon, causing a stampede of 2,000 persons, in which several were badly hurt. Why do the Courts resort to the hanging of criminals in jail-yards? Public executions do no good as warnings to malefactors, but rather familiarize the rising generation with scenes of depravity and death. And the papers are too ready to publish the sickening details of every heinous crime, accident or execution that takes place. Brethren, don't you think we will do much more good for humanity by saying as little as possible about everything of this kind?

Ex-President Johnson spoke an hour and three quarters to a large audience in the public square in Nashville last Thursday evening, advocating lower State taxes and a partial suspension of her bonded interest until the people were better able to meet the obligations on national finances. He is opposed to inflation, but as the next substitute for specie he favors free banking on legal tenders alone, doing away with the national bank currency altogether, thereby saving the 6 per cent. interest to the Government on \$400,000,000 of bonds. He advocates harmony among the conservative men of all parties, and is in favor of bringing the Government, both State and national, nearer to the people by giving them the power of the election of the President and U. S. Senators without the aid of Legislatures and electors. The speech was delivered in a dignified manner, we understand, and the tone was kindly throughout.

Joseph H. Blackburn, a colonel in Brownlow's militia, and one of the worst rascals that ever infested Wilson and DeKalb counties, late United States marshal for the middle district of Tennessee, has been convicted of forgery by the United States Circuit Court at Nashville, and was last week sentenced by Judge Trigg to four and a half years imprisonment at hard labor. He was received at the penitentiary gates by Warden W. Matt Brown, the lawfully elected Mayor of Nashville whom, seven years ago, he ejected from the city hall with his militia. The Union and American says that time makes all things even.

At a meeting of the Ninth Army Corps in Harrisburg, Pa., last Monday, Gen. Wilson suggested that an invitation should be extended to the late Confederate corps, Longstreet's, which he had most frequently encountered, to come up next year, to have a patriotic time of it, and to bury the hatchet together and forever.

The Evansville Courier, of the 21st inst., presents a map of that city and connections, accompanied by a splendid article showing the many advantages of the "Capital of the Ohio Valley." The Courier is a live paper, and deserves the patronage of the public.

The Jackson Courier and Herald have recently been consolidated, and now appears as a handsome and live daily. We wish the Courier-Herald success. Jackson ought certainly to support one daily.

The Arkansas war still continues. On the 11th skirmishing was pretty lively at Little Rock, until the Federal forces interfered. At this writing, it seems the President is about to take sides with Baxter.

The graves of the Confederate dead in Elmwood cemetery, Memphis, will be decorated next Saturday. General George W. Gordon delivers the oration.

A check has been put upon the pleasant past-time of "hazing" in the Michigan university by the prompt suspension of about seventy students engaged in the business.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

A new religious body, calling itself the New Catholic Church, has been organized in New York City. Its purpose, says the Sun, is to bring about a religious reconciliation of all mankind, and to create a religious co-operative unity.

The Southern Baptist Convention is in session at Jefferson, Texas. About 300 delegates are present. James P. Boyce, D. D., of Louisville, presides. Drs. Burrows, of Richmond, Jones, of Nashville, Crane, of Texas, and Devotion, of Georgia, are vice presidents.

Dr. Brooks, the Universalist, of New York, in his "New Departure," lately published, candidly says, "The doctrine of a fixed and unconditional salvation, certain for all at death, has had a fair trial, and the verdict is Tekel. It has been weighed in the balances and found wanting."

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church (South) in the United States will meet in the Presbyterian church, at Columbus, Miss., on next Thursday, the 21st inst., at 11 o'clock a.m. The opening sermon will be preached by the Rev. H. M. Smith, D. D., Moderator of the last Assembly.

It is suggested in an English paper that the Car's visit to England may be turned to good account in doing something for the unity of Christendom by establishing closer relations—perhaps inter-communion—between the orthodox Russian and the Anglican churches, since the Car will probably attend service in the English Church.

In announcing the appointments of the New Jersey Conference, Bishop Ames said that 10,000 ministers are appointed every year, and 1,800,000 communicants are supplied with pastors, and yet not twelve cases occur a year where a serious mistake is made. He contrasts this system with the methods of other Churches, where often a half dozen ministers are called before an answer is obtained.

THE GRANGERS.

The Alabama State Grange is preparing to co-operate with the Georgia Grange in the matter of direct trade with Europe.

The State Grange Executive Committee has been in session several days at Nashville, and has under discussion the question of establishing two or three State Grange manufacturing.

The Northern Granger says that State Grand Master S. F. Brown has decided that a man who is following one pursuit, though he owns a farm filled by his own household, cannot become a Patron; neither can a miner nor an agricultural implement manufacturer. The decision will have the effect to necessitate the reorganization of many of the granges of Michigan.

COTTON FACTORIES IN THE SOUTH.

No branch of industry has proved so successful in the Southern States since the war as cotton factories—a number of which have within the past two years sprung up in Georgia, Alabama and other States. Instead of shipping cotton in bales to Europe and New England, and importing the manufactured articles at high prices, in several of the States the cotton is manufactured within a few miles of the plantation, and thus the cost of export and importation is saved to the producing states. One company—the Graniteville company, near Augusta, Georgia—last year divided over twenty-two per cent. on their capital between stockholders, and even more gratifying results have been achieved by other attempts in the direction. The Southern press, from these experiments, advocates the erection of cotton mills wherever water power in the cotton-producing region is attainable. All the States are blessed with abundant water power, and there is no reason why the rivers of the South ten years hence should not be dotted with manufacturing like the rivers of New England, and about them spring up towns swarming with honest, industrious operatives. New England has had a monopoly of the cotton manufacture long enough, and the South, or at least those States that have escaped from carpet-bag rule, by fostering care can successfully compete with her. As an extra inducement for capital to seek investment South the Legislature might wisely enact laws exempting the mills from taxation for a stated period. The benefits sure to accrue would more than compensate for the remission of taxes on this kind of property. —New York Herald.

Speaking of the meeting of Col. Colyar's disorganizers in Nashville the other day, Col. Boyers, the editor of the Gallatin Examiner, who was present and took part in the affair, says: "It is manifest that a large majority of those composing it were not animated by a desire to secure the harmony of the Democratic party. 'Rule or ruin' seemed to be the animus of the meeting. We are gratified, however, to believe that there are but few sympathizers with the proceedings of the meeting. They will be condemned by all sober and reflecting men over the entire State, and will soon pass out of the public mind."

TENNESSEE'S WORST ENEMIES.

To bear the interminable tangle of the non-tax-paying croakers, one would naturally suppose that the taxpayers of Tennessee were beasts-of-burden, ridden at the pleasure of bondholders. The talk of the demagogues is false, dishonest and injurious. People will not locate in a State where they are induced to believe by falsehood that the taxes are higher in the one from which they desire to remove. If States increased in population in proportion to the rate of taxation, Tennessee would soon be overrun with population, as her taxes are lower than those of any other State. The rate of taxation in Tennessee is only forty cents on the hundred dollars. This is lower than any State in the Union with the exception of one or two small Northern States. To show how other States are taxed, we quote what the Baltimore Sun says: "It is learned that the commissioners of Baltimore county made their levy for the present year on Tuesday, placing the general tax-rate at the same figures of 1873—to wit: three cents on the one hundred dollars of taxable property. Everybody desires the reduction of taxes but only a few propose to secure this at the price of repudiation. High tax is a burden to any people, but low tax is the inevitable sign of demagogues. Taxes are always odious, and the time will never come when taxation will be considered a blessing. The true policy of the honest people of Tennessee is to discourage all hope of avoiding pay-day, and to unite in a grand effort to preserve the honor of the State. What an inestimable jewel is public honor! How it helps private credit, how it facilitates the prosperity of a State, how proud, and bright, and happy it makes her people! There is no way to preserve honor in this matter but to pay honest debts, and however the debtor's conscience may be lulled into repose by assurances that there are reasons why he may postpone his obligations, and finally may have reasons for not paying them at all, he will wake up at last to a full conception of his faithlessness and the injury which attaches to it. The worst enemies to the State of Tennessee are those demagogues who persist in a reduction of the State taxes, and in asserting that it is useless for the State to make any further show of purpose to redeem her pledges, to sustain her credit, to keep up her good name in the estimation of her sister States and of foreign countries. Can any man believe that capitalists, looking for investments, will be persuaded to embark in business in Tennessee if she could repudiate her debt, either by formally renouncing her obligations, or declaring that while she is willing to pay she is not able to pay? Can any man believe that our lands, our mines, our sites for factories, would any longer offer any attraction to men of means in search of eligible objects and opportunities for a further enlargement of their means? Can any man believe that our State could continue to command the confidence of any people as she has always commanded? It will not do to say Tennessee cannot pay. She must pay for the sake of herself, for the sake of her citizens, for the sake of all the hopes she has of ever becoming as prosperous as her great natural advantages promise she shall be. When a few weeks since, Virginia hesitated about increasing her taxes, already higher than those of Tennessee, the voice of the people indicated most unmistakably that they preferred additional burdens to dishonor. The late possibility of not providing for the State debt, placed Virginia under the ban of other countries. Immigrants were advised not to locate in a State so dishonorable as to huddle and chafe about protecting its credit. Those who in this State would have taxes reduced to twenty cents, are the worst enemies to Tennessee, for labor and capital will laugh to scorn the invitations of that State which desires their presence only that they may bear all its burdens and duties. Capital and labor, even if they come temporarily to such a State, would soon seek some more congenial sphere. But they will never come near us, if repudiation is allowed, or if the policy of virtual repudiation, which is now lowering in the eyes of the world and wasting her strength, continue. Not only will we see Europe take up the cry of warning to emigrants, but our worst foes will be those of our own political confederacy. The States of our own confederacy which are in want of immigration, and which fear the varied attractions of such a rival as Tennessee, will be the first and fiercest in the use of the weapons against us which we would put in their hands if repudiation were proposed or solved. There is nothing clearer or more incontrovertible than that any act of repudiation, or anything looking toward it, would be the financial death-knell of this commonwealth. Let us shun it as we would death. —Memphis Appeal, 7th.

The Methodist General Conference. The Committee on boundaries recommended the formation of a German conference in Texas and Louisiana, to be known as the German Mission Conference of the M. E. Church. It was moved to amend by striking out the words, "of the Methodist Episcopal Church" and inserting in their stead "of Texas and Louisiana." The amendment was adopted. The report was then adopted.

The committee also recommended the formation of a new conference, including Colorado and New Mexico, to be called the Denver Conference. Adopted. The committee also recommended the formation of a new conference in Montana, to be called the Montana Conference.

The committee also reported in favor of changing the name of the West St. Louis Conference to the Southwestern Conference. The change was adopted without discussion.

The committee was not in favor of granting the transfer asked of a small portion of the territory of North Ala. to the Alabama Conference.

The Jackson Courier-Herald of the 12th says a dastardly murder was committed upon the body of a man by the name of Fred Blake, Saturday night, about two miles west of Spring Creek, by an unknown assassin. No clue has yet been obtained as to the cause of the assassination, or the perpetrator of the fearful crime.

ARKANSAS.

Battle near Palermo—Skirmishing in Little Rock—An Agreement.

LITTLE ROCK, May 8.—Last night a party of twenty-five Baxter men, under command of Lieut. Welch, took passage on the steamer Hallie, which was in charge of Capt. Sam Houston. Their object was to intercept and capture one hundred and sixty stand of arms belonging to the Industrial University, which were shipped on a flatboat from Fort Smith Wednesday morning in charge of six men, and started Col. John Brooks with his regiment of two hundred men, on a special train over the Fort Smith railroad to intercept the boat at Palermo, twenty miles above this city. Brooks' party arrived there before the Hallie got into position, and as the boat came along, fired on her. Most of Lieut. Welch's men were on hurricane deck at the time, and got down below as soon as possible. As they did so Frank Timms, a promising young man of this city, was killed, and several others were wounded, as follows: Capt. Sam Houston, through the body, Lieut. El Houston, sprained ankle, John Meyers, through the breast; Bascomb Lee, in the leg. Lieutenant Welch's men returned the fire, killing one and wounding another of Brooks' men, both colored. One of the shots from Brooks' men passed through a steam-pipe on the Hallie, disabling her, when she floated down the river to the opposite bank, where Brooks' force was, and the squad there left the boat. Brooks' men then fired on the Hallie, and put a wound on her to bring her to town, and the remainder of them took the train and came back, arriving about three o'clock this evening. After their arrival, the Hallie came down and was landed at the Statehouse, where the wounded were taken off. Capt. Sam Houston died soon after the arrival of the Hallie. John Meyers, is mortally wounded.

The body of young Frank Timms, who was killed on the steamer Hallie this morning, is now lying in state at the chapel of the Presbyterian church. The body of Captain Houston has been taken to his residence.

After the boat was fired upon and disabled, Captain Welch held up a white flag, which was riddled with bullets, and several holes were shot through his clothing. Dr. Dale, who was with him, received a slight wound in the leg. Bascomb Lee, who was wounded in the leg, is badly hurt. John Meyers, the pilot, was shot through the breast and twice through the leg; he is thought to be mortally wounded.

The Brooks party sent a squad of cavalry up the south side of the river this evening to attempt the capture of Captain Welch's party who escaped from the boat. The other side sent out a squad of cavalry to hunt Capt. Welch's party, and conduct them to the city. The Fort Smith trains have been stopped by the Brooksites, to prevent any more Baxter men and members of the Legislature from reaching the city from that direction. It is also reported to-night that trains on the Cairo and Fulton railroad are to be stopped for the same purpose. The mails were prevented from going south by Brooksites last night. There has been unusual activity in both camps today, and several arrests were made on both sides, notwithstanding the lull.

ST. LOUIS, May 8.—The Democrat's Little Rock special corrects a statement made in the press report last night, that it requires the presence of all the supreme court judges to transact business, by quoting the following legislative act, approved December 5, 1868: "Three judges of the supreme court shall constitute a quorum, and be authorized to hold any term of said court; provided, that no decision shall be rendered or pronounced by said court without the concurrence of at least three of the judges thereof." The decision given yesterday was signed by four judges, the other one, Judge Gregg, being absent on account of sickness.

LITTLE ROCK, May 9.—At half-past 8 o'clock this morning, two Baxtermen, standing near the south-east corner of Main and Markham streets, walked across the street toward three or four of Brooks' men, all colored. One of the latter pulled a pistol and fired in the eyes of the two men, wounding one in the chest and the other in the middle of the street as he did so. The fire was returned, and the negro was shot dead. This was the occasion of numerous other shots, about forty in all—the Baxter men firing from Stoddard's corner, and a few Brooks men, who were in the Metropolitan hotel, firing from that quarter. The United States troops at the city hall ran out the truck of the hook and ladder company, barricading Markham street, and forming a line behind it. Matters were soon quieted.

About one hour after the firing this morning, in which one of Brooks' colored troops was killed at the intersection of Main and Markham streets, about twenty shots were fired in the southern part of the city. Three of Brooks' colored men were out recruiting. They were encountered by a party of Baxterites, and a fight ensued. About eight shots were fired, but no one was hurt. The Brooksites were captured and brought to the guardhouse.

All the stores were closed today. There is no attempt to do any business. The women and children living in the neighborhood of the statehouse have moved away. The ministers of the city called on the people to unite in service to-morrow to God to avoid bloodshed and see that right prevail.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—It is agreed, this May 9, 1874, at Washington, District of Columbia, between the respective attorneys and agents of Joseph Brooks and Elisha Baxter, claimants for the office of governor of the State of Arkansas, that, on account of the conflicting parties, and a division of sentiment among the people of the State, the legislature of that State shall be called by said Brooks and Baxter to meet at an extra session the fourth Monday in May, A. D., 1874, at twelve o'clock noon, at the usual place of meeting in the statehouse, each to put a separate call out forthwith for the purpose—and the legislature so called shall be permitted to meet without molestation or hindrance by either of the said parties or their adherents.

That they shall receive and entertain a communication from Brooks, setting forth specifically the ground for his claim to the office of governor, as well as his reasons for contesting Baxter's right thereof; that they shall investigate the facts and allegations so set forth by Brooks, and such investigation shall be conducted in the manner prescribed by the constitution and laws of the State giving to both parties a full and fair hearing, upon such competent and relevant testimony as either party may offer. The legislature shall determine, in the manner provided by law, which of the contestants received at the November election, 1872, a majority of the legal votes and declare the result, and the parties shall abide that action. Brooks and Baxter shall each relieve from duty and send home all his troops, retaining as many as each may think necessary as a body-guard at Little Rock, not exceeding one company. All soldiers and volunteers are to be forthwith discharged, and both parties are to keep absolute peace and refrain from any interference with each other, or his adherents till the contest is finally decided by the legislature, or the national government has taken action thereon, and until the determination by the general assembly as to who was legally elected governor, in the contest to be made before that body by Joseph Brooks.

The question as to which of the contestants has the legal right to exercise the functions of the office of governor may, at his discretion, be determined by the President on applications heretofore made to him by the respective contestants, and that the legislature shall receive from each claimant of the office such communication as either may send to it till the contest for the office is finally decided by the general assembly.

I submit the foregoing plan of adjusting the difficulties in Arkansas to the respective claimants to the office of governor, it having been agreed to by all their friends and attorneys here, subject to approval, and I have to say that the President earnestly desires its adoption by both parties.

G. H. WILLIAMS, Attorney Gen.

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DATES OF SACRED EVENTS.

Dr. J. C. Brock, of Cincinnati, gives us the following dates of important sacred events. These dates are made by various calculations according to different methods of computing time. The day of the week stated is the most important, though not the most difficult point arrived at, and settled by these calculations:

Our Saviour was born on Wednesday, December 25, 4767, Julian period; 193 Olympiad (second year, sixth month); A. U. C. 747 (ninth month, fifth day); A. U. C. 36.

He was baptized by St. John in the river of Jordan on Sabbath (Saturday), January 6, 4743.

His public entry into Jerusalem was on Palm Sunday, March 24, 4831, Julian period; 20th Olympiad (sixth year, fourth month, ninth month); A. U. C. 786; Julian year, 7; A. D. 28; nineteenth year of the reign of the Emperor Tiberius; fifth year of his sole reign.

He was betrayed by Judas Iscariot on the following Wednesday evening, March 24.

He celebrated the passover and instituted the Eucharist on Thursday evening, March 25.

On Friday evening March 26, at the third hour, or three o'clock, he was crucified; the cross, when the lamb of the daily morning sacrifice was offered in the Temple. At the 9th hour, or three P. M., when the lamb of the daily evening sacrifice was offered in the Temple, he expired. At five P. M. his body was taken down and deposited in the tomb of Joseph of Arimathea.

On the first Easter Sunday, March 28, about the beginning of the morning watch, or three o'clock A. M., he arose from the dead. It was the morning after the last Jewish Sabbath, when, according to the law, the first sheaf of the earliest ripe grain waved in the Temple, by which the whole harvest was sacrificed, that Christ, as a type and pledge of the future resurrection of his faithful followers.

On Thursday, May 6, he ascended to Heaven.

On Sunday, May 16, the day of Pentecost, the Holy Ghost descended upon the apostles and disciples.

Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel: "The great floods in Mississippi and Yazoo valleys, and the heavy frost, have caused considerable discussion among the cotton men as to the probabilities of the next crop. The general impression seems to be that the acreage in cotton the present year will be from fifteen to twenty per cent. less than last year, and a corresponding falling off in the amount of the crop must necessarily result. The prevailing opinion is that the next crop will not exceed 3,500,000 bales, and that it may fall considerably under that figure by no means improbable in view of present circumstances. Even the figure given, however, is about 700,000 bales less than the estimate for the crop of 1873-4. A considerable advance in price for next year is expected."

The Bowling Green Democrat states that Andrew Johnson has been invited to attend the Grange picnic in Warren county, Ky., on the 20th inst., and address the people.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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attorney at law,

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This is the Great Direct and Through Line, and

the only All rail route from all points in

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Run via this line both ways,